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Part VI

Environmental Protection Agency

Stack Height Regulations

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 51

[AD-FRL-1920-8, Docket No. A-79-01; AD-FRL-1920-8]

Stack Height Regulations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: Section 123 of the Clean Air Act requires EPA to promulgate regulations to assure that the degree of emission limitation required for the control of any air pollutant under an applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) is not affected by that portion of the stack height which exceeds good engineering practice (GEP) or by any other dispersion technique. Regulations to implement Section 123 were proposed on January 12, 1979 at 44 FR 2608. Today's action reproposes these regulations to incorporate changes to the original proposal.

DATES: Comments must be received by the Central Docket Section no later than 4:00 p.m. (EST) on November 3, 1981. Rebuttal and-or supplementary comments must be received by the Central Docket Section no later than 4:00 p.m. (EST) on November 18, 1981.

ADDRESS: All comments must be submitted (in duplicate if possible) to: Central Docket Section (A-130), Environmental Protection Agency, Attn: Docket No. A-79-01, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Bruce Polkowsky, MD-15, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. Telephone (919) 541-5540.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Docket Statement: All pertinent information concerning the development of these proposed regulations is included in Docket No. A-79-01. The Docket is open for inspection by the public between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the EPA Central Docket Section, West Tower Lobby, Gallery One, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. Documents normally available to the public, such as **Federal Register** notices and Congressional reports are not included in the docket. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying documents.

I. Background.

A. Statute

Section 123 was added to the Clean Air Act by the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments. It prohibits stacks taller than GEP height and other dispersion techniques from affecting the emission limitations required to meet the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) or prevention of significant deterioration air quality increments (PSD increments). Section 123 requires EPA to promulgate regulations which define GEP stack height, and which restrict the use of other dispersion techniques, including intermittent or supplemental control techniques. The Agency will address intermittent control techniques in a future action.

B. Rulemaking

On January 12, 1979 (44 FR 2608), we published a notice proposing limitations on stack height credit and other dispersion techniques. The notice proposed specific rules to be used in determining GEP stack height for any source and specific requirements for SIP revisions. We provided a 60-day period for the submission of public comment on these proposed regulations. At the request of one commenter, we extended the comment period for an additional 20 days (44 FR 15735, March 15, 1979) after which we announced that we would hold a public hearing followed by a 30-day period for the submission of comments on the hearing (44 FR 24329, April 25, 1979). The hearing was held on May 31, 1979. We also provided for public comment on the fluid modeling guidance (44 FR 40359 July 11, 1979). Finally, we recently provided 30 days for comments on additional technical information prepared after the close of the earlier comment periods (46 FR 24596, May 1, 1981).

We received numerous comments on the proposed rules and technical reports. We have considered all comments and have made a number of changes in the regulations in response to these comments. The revisions are outlined in Section VI entitled "Highlights of Changes from the January 1979 Proposal." Our detailed responses to all comments appear in the "Discussion of Public Comments" section which follows the proposed regulatory language. Background information on unchanged sections of the proposed regulations can be found in the preamble to the January 12, 1979 proposal (44 FR 2608).

C. Documents

In developing the proposed regulations, we relied on the EPA documents listed below and other reference documents. These served as background information for the regulations. Copies of the documents are available in Docket No. A-79-01. Copies of EPA documents may also be available, depending on supply, from the EPA library, (MD-35), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

(1) "Identifying and Assessing the Technical Bases for the Stack Height Regulatory Analysis," December 1979, prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards by the H.E. Cramer Co., Inc.

(2) "Cost and Economic Impact Analysis of the Proposed Stack Height Regulation," August 1980, prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards by Energy and Environmental Analysis, Inc.

(3) "Impact Assessment Report for the Stack Heights Regulations," April 1981, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

(4) "Guideline for Determination of Good Engineering Practice Stack Height (Technical Support Document for Stack Height Regulations)," July 1981, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, EPA-450/4-80-023.

(5) "Guideline for use of Fluid Modeling to Determine Good Engineering Practice Stack Height," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, July 1981, EPA-450/4-81-003.

(6) "An Assessment of the Potential Effect of Stack Height on Sulfate Formation and Sulfur Deposition," December 1979, U.S. Environmenal Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

(7) "Guideline for Fluid Modeling of Atmospheric Diffusion," April 1981, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Sciences Research Laboratory, EPA-600/8-81-009.

(8) "Impact Assessment Report for the Reproposed Stack Height Regulation," August 1981, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

II. Program Overview

This preamble provides a brief description of the problem and regulatory program to introduce the proposed regulatory language. Following this regulatory language is a section entitled "Discussion of Public Comments," which provides further information on the background of the regulations and gives our responses to public comments.

A. The Problem

There are two general methods for preventing violations of the NAAQS and PSD increments. Emission controls reduce, on a continuous basis, the quantity, rate or concentrations of pollutants released into the atmosphere from a source. In contrast, dispersion techniques rely on the dispersive effects of the atmosphere to carry pollutant emissions away from a source and to prevent high concentrations of pollutants near the source. The Clean Air Act requires pollution sources to meet the NAAQS and PSD increments by complying with emission limitations instead of relying on dispersion techniques.[1]

Tall stacks and intermittent or supplemental control systems are the two basic types of dispersion techniques. Tall stacks enhance dispersion by releasing pollutants into the air at elevations high above ground level, increasing the volume of air through which pollutants must travel to reach the ground. Releasing pollutants from a tall stack allows a source to reduce the ambient levels of its pollution as measured at ground level without reducing the amount of pollution it releases. Intermittent and supplemental control systems vary a source's rate of emissions to take advantage of meteorological conditions. When atmospheric conditions do not favor disperison and a NAAQS or PSD increment may be violated, the source temporarily reduces its pollutant emissions. When conditions favor rapid dispersion, the source emits pollutants at higher rates.

Use of dispersion techniques instead of constant emission controls can result in additional atmospheric loadings which may contribute to undesirable environmental effects. The use of tall stacks increases the possibility that pollution will travel long distances before it settles to the ground.

Atmospheric loading may also limit opportunities for industrial growth since the Clean Air Act sets ceilings on maximum pollution inceases to be allowed from new pollution sources. In addition, the use of dispersion techniques can also decrease incentives to develop new, more effective pollution control technology. See H. Rep. No. 95–294 at 80–91.

Although dispersion techniques may produce adverse effects, some stack height is needed to prevent excessive concentrations of pollutant emissions created by airflow turbulence, over nearby structures or terrain features (ground level meteorological phenomena). Section 123 responds to this problem by allowing EPA to give a source credit for that portion of its stack height needed to prevent excessive concentrations near the source. This height is called GEP stack height.

The regulations proposed today define "excessive concentrations," "nearby," and other important concepts. They also establish methods for determining the GEP stack height of all stationary sources built after 1970.

B. The Program

These regulations do not limit the physical stack height of any source. Instead, they set limits on the stack height to be used in ambient air quality modeling for the purpose of setting an emission limitation.

We are proposing to allow credit up to 65 meters for all sources. Sixty-five meters represents a reasonable estimate of the height needed to insure that emissions will not be affected by common ground-level meteorological phenomena which may produce excessive pollutant concentration. Typical causes of these phenomena include surface roughness and the temperature changes caused by the solar hearing and terrestrial cooling cycle. See the technical support document on page 26.

1. Methods of Determining GEP Stack Heights. The regulations establish two basic methods of calculating a source's GEP stack height using either a mathematical formula or physical demonstration through fluid models or field studies.

(a) Mathematical Formula—Excessive concentrations may be produced by downwash, wakes, and eddies caused by structures located near the stack. We are proposing to adopt a formula with which to calculate the GEP stack height needed to avoid excessive concentrations caused by nearby structures. The formula is the height of the structure plus one and one-half times the height or width of the structure, whichever is less ($Hg=H+1.5L$). The formula has been derived from the traditional engineering practice of building a stack to approximately two and one-half times the height of a nearby structure.

Under the formula, sources with structures that are as wide as they are tall will get credit for a GEP stack height equal to two and one-half times the height of the structure. For sources with structures which are taller than they are wide, the formula stack height credit will be less than two and one-half times the structure height. Sources with tall, thin structures do not need a full two and one-half times credit because thin structures produce less severe downwash effects. See the technical support document on pages 5–14.

(b) Physical Demonstration—In some cases, a source may need a stack taller than the formula height to prevent excessive concentrations of a pollutant due to downwash, wakes, or eddies created by structures or terrain obstacles. In such cases, Section 123 provides that a source may obtain credit for all of the stack height necessary to avoid excessive concentrations. We are proposing to require such a source to demonstrate that maximum concentrations using the sources proposed stack height, without consideration of nearby structures or terrain obstacles, can increase by at least 40 percent when the effects of the structures or terrain obstacles are considered. Several commenters raised questions about the appropriateness of the 40 percent test and suggested the substitution of a 20 percent test. Further comment and data on this issue are solicited.

This difference in concentrations must be shown either by a fluid model study conducted in accordance with guidelines published by EPA or by a field study which has been approved by the reviewing authority.

Before a source can obtain credit for a GEP stack height determined by a fluid model or field study demonstration, Section 123(c) requires that the reviewing authority must notify the public of availability of the source's demonstration and must provide an opportunity for a public hearing.

Several commenters requested EPA to permit the use of stack heights above the GEP height to prevent excessive concentrations on elevated terrain features caused by the plume impaction. Plume impaction occurs when a plume comes into contact with an elevated terrain feature causing a violation of a NAAQS or PSD increment. Limiting stack height to GEP in complex terrain may result in predicted violations resulting from plume impaction. We are proposing a process of setting emission limitations in elevated terrain areas to address this problem.

This process consists of three steps:

(1) The GEP stack height is determined based on the previously described methods;

(2) The source is modeled at the GEP stack height. Terrain features which are higher than the GEP stack height are

[1] See Section 110(a)(2)(B), 123, 302(k) and 302(m) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(B), 7423, 7602(k), and 7602(m). The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking contains a more detailed discussion of the Act's prohibition of the use of dispersion techniques. See 44 FR 2608–2610.

included in the model of an elevation equal to the GEP stack height. A maximum concentration is determined with this modeling.

(3) The source is then modeled with all terrain features at their actual heights in order to determine a stack height which would result in concentrations equal to those determined in step (2). This new stack height is the maximum for which the source may receive credit. If this stack height is less than the stack height the source proposes to use, the source's emission limitation is based on the concentration determined in step (2). If this height equals or exceeds the proposed stack height, the source's emission limitation is determined using the proposed stack height and actual terrain.

This process allows the use of a stack height sufficient to avoid plume impaction, but requires emission limitations as restrictive as those for comparable sources not located in elevated terrain.

2. Grandfathered Stack Height. Before the 1970 Clean Air Act became effective of December 31, 1970, some sources constructed stacks taller than their GEP height. Congress, in Section 123, recognized this and grandfathered those sources' stack heights. Thus, sources are allowed credit for their stack height in existence on December 31, 1970.

The definition of "in existence" has been changed from the previous proposed regulations. Under the new definition, a source's stack is considered to be "in existence" if the source commenced construction of the facility prior to December 31, 1970.

3. Other Dispersion Techniques. The regulations prohibit the use of other dispersion techniques to attain or maintain any NAAQS or protect a PSD increment. Those techniques include major alteration of plume characteristics such as the manipulation of exhaust flow rates or temperatures for the purpose of enhancing plumb rise.

We received several comments on the January 1979 proposal questioning in what circumstances the combination of exhaust gases would be considered a dispersion technique. To address those comments, we are adding a provision to this definition to make it clear that combinations of exhaust gases will not be considered dispersion techniques unless they are for the purpose of enhancing plume rise. A sourrce may decide to replace several existing stacks with a single new stack, combining the exhaust gases from several process units into a single exhaust plume in the new stack. Combining several exhaust gas streams into a single plume may increase plume rise. However, this would not per se be prohibited unless there is manipulation in the design or operation of the source for the sole purpose of enhancing plume rise.

The significance of other dispersion techniques is not well documented and the Agency intends to give further consideration to the need for restrictions of this type prior to promulgation. Comments and data on this issue are solicited.

III. State Implementation Plan Requirements

All States would be required to review and revise, as necessary, their SIPs to comply with these new regulations on stack height credits and dispersion techniques. After the States adopt these regulations, they will be required to review existing emission limitations to determine whether these limitations have been affected by stack height credit above GEP levels or any other dispersion technique.

IV. Impact Analysis.

We prepared a series of impact analyses on the regulations. These analyses are in Docket No. A–79–01. The analyses show the expected "worst-case" national annual costs to fossel-fuel power plants affected by the regulation to be approximately $44 million per year, with expected reductions in SO_2 emissions of 286,000 tons per year. Nationally, these costs would increase electric utility rate charges approximately 0.1 to 0.2 percent. The effects on individual electric power company rates range from a 0.2 to a 1.9 percent increase. The required reduction in emissions would also shift coal usage with eastern regions of the U.S., but would cause little increase of western coal usage in the East.

V. Highlights of Changes From Previous Proposal.

1. Definition of "Stack"—We have omitted flares from this definition.

2. De Minimis Height—We have established a deminimis level of 65 meters.

3. Definition of "Nearby"—We have restricted application of this term to structures when using formula to determine GEP.

4. Definition of "Excessive Concentrations"—We have deleted the required demonstration of a NAAQS or PSD increment violation.

5. Definition of "In Existence"—We have included all stacks on which construction commenced as of December 31, 1970.

6. Definition of "Dispersion Technique"—We have specifically exempted smoke management programs.

7. Plume Impaction Issue—We have incorporated a process for determining the emission limitation for sources in complex terrain based on its GEP stack height but allowing the source to avoid certain plume impaction problems.

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that the attached rule will not have significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule has been structured to apply only to sources with stacks above 65 meters (213 feet). Based upon our impact analysis, only electric utility plants and possibly one smelter will be significantly impacted by these regulations.

VII. Executive Order 12291.

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "major" and therefore subject to the requirement of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. This regulation is not "major" because it does not result in an annual effect on the economy of $100 million, nor does it result in a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, Federal, State, or local governments or individual industries, including the electric power industry.

VIII. Solicitation of Comments.

The Agency actively solicits comments on all aspects of the proposed regulation, and particularly on the system for determining the air quality impact of sources in complex terrain.

Sec. 110, 301(a), and 123, Clean Air Act as amended, (72 U.S.C. 7410, 7601(a) and 7423))

Dated: October 2, 1981.

Anne M. Gorsuch,

Administrator.

PART 51—REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION, ADOPTION, AND SUBMITTAL OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

It is proposed to amend Part 51 of Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

1. Section 51.1 is amended by revising paragraph (z) and by adding paragraphs (ff), (gg), (hh), (ii), (jj), (kk), (ll), and (mm) as follows:

§ 51.1 Definitions.

* * * * *

(z) "Emission limitation" and "emission standard" mean a requirement established by a State, local government, or the Administrator which limits the quantity, rate, or

concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction.

* * * * *

(ff) "Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct. Stack height is the distance from the ground-level elevation of the plant to the elevation of the stack outlet.

(gg) "In existence" means that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits required by Federal, State, or local air pollution agencies and either has (1) begun, or cause to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the facility or (2) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operation, to undertake a program of construction of the facility to be completed in a reasonable time.

(hh) "Dispersion technique" means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by (1) using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height, except to avoid plume impaction on elevated terrain, (2) varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant, or (3) manipulating source design and source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, or stack parameters, or any other selective handling of exhaust gas streams for the purpose of increasing exhaust gas plume rise. The preceding sentence does not include: (1) The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream; (2) the use of smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural programs; or (3) recombining the exhaust gases from several stacks into one stack as long as there is no manipulation of exhaust flow rates or temperatures for the purpose of enhancing plume rise.

(ii) "Good engineering practice stack height" means the greater of:

(1) 65 meters;

(2) $H_g = H + 1.5L$, where

H_g = good engineering practice stack height

H = height of nearby structure(s)

L = lesser dimension (height or projected width) of nearby structure(s);

(3) The height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the reviewing agency, which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source itself, structures, or terrain obstacles.

(jj) "Nearby" as used in § 51.1(ii)(2) of this part is that distance up to five times the lesser of the height of width dimension of a structure but not greater than 0.8 km (one-half mile).

(kk) "Excessive concentrations" for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height in a fluid model or field study means a maximum concentration due to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by structures or terrain features which is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.

(ll) "Plume impaction" means concentrations in excess of national ambient air quality standards or prevention of significant deterioration increments which result when a plume comes into contact with elevated terrain.

(mm) "Elevated terrain" means terrain which exceeds the elevation of the good engineering practice stack as calculated under subsection (ii) above.

2. It is proposed to amend § 51.12 by adding paragraphs (j), (k) and (l) as follows:

§ 51.12 Control strategy: General.

* * * * *

(j) The plan must provide that the degree of emission limitation required of any source for control of any air pollutant must not be affected by so much of any source's stack height that exceeds good engineering practice of by any other dispersion technique, except as provided in § 51.12(k) and (l) of this part. The plan must provide that before a State submits to EPA a new or revised emission limitation that is based on stack height determined through a fluid model or field study, the State must notify the public of the availability of the demonstration and must provide opportunity for public hearing on it.

(k) The provisions of §§ 51.12(j) and 51.18(l) of this part shall not apply to (1) stack heights in existence, or dispersion techniques implemented prior to December 31, 1970, of (2) coal-fired steam electric generating units, subject to the provisions of Section 118 of the Clean Air Act, which commenced operation before July 1, 1957, and whose stacks were constructed under a construction contract awarded before February 8, 1974.

(l) Creditable stack heights for any source seeking credit for stack height above GEP because of plume impaction may be established by determining the stack height necessary to predict the same maximum air pollution concentration on any elevated terrain feature as the maximum concentration which results from modeling the source using the GEP stack height and assuming the elevated terrain features to be equal in elevation to the GEP stack height. If this stack height is greater than the stack height the source proposes to use, the source's emission limitation and air quality impact shall be determined using the proposed stack height and the actual terrain heights.

3. It is proposed to amend § 51.18 by adding paragraph (l) as follows:

§ 51.18 Review of new sources and modifications.

* * * * *

(l) Such procedures must provide that the degree of emission limitation required of any source for control of any air pollutant must not be affected by so much of any source's stack height that exceeds good engineering practice or by any other dispersion technique, except as provided in § 51.12(k) and (l) of this part. Such procedures must provide that before a State issues a permit to a source based on a stack height determined through a fluid model or field study, the State must notify the public of the availability of the demonstration and must provide opportunity for public hearing on it.

Discussion of Public Comments

The following paragraphs discuss the comments received on the January 12, 1979 proposal of stack height regulations (44 FR 2608), including the May 31, 1979 public hearing comments, fluid modeling guideline comments, and comments on technical information released on May 1, 1981. A copy of all comments received and a transcript of the public hearing is included in Docket No. A–79–01.

1. *The GEP Formula*—Section 123 of the Act states that the GEP stack height is "the height necessary to insure that emissions from the stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant" and "shall not exceed two and one-half times the height of such source unless the owner or operator of the source demonstrates * * * that a greater height is necessary." Based on studies reviewed in the draft technical support document, July 1978 (final, dated

July 1981), we proposed use of the formula (H_g=H+1.5L) to determine GEP stack height. In cases where the nearby structure is wider than it is high, the formula yields a GEP stack height of two and one-half times the building height. However, if the structure is taller than it is wide, then the formula yields a GEP height which is less than two and one-half times the structure height. Studies of airflow over structures cited in the technical support document indicate that tall, thin structures disturb airflow less than wider structures of the same height. Accordingly, sources near thin structures do not require as much stack height to avoid structure-induced downwash of their stack emissions.

Section 123 grants the Administrator discretion to define GEP height, based on two statutory directives. First, the statute provides that GEP height is to be the height necessary to prevent excessive concentrations due to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source, nearby structures, or terrain as determined by the Administrator. Second, GEP is not to exceed two and one-half times the height of the source unless the source demonstrates, to the Administrator's satisfaction, that a greater height constitutes GEP. Thus the Administrator has discretion to establish a method to determine GEP which reflects data on the height necessary to avoid excessive concentrations caused by downwash, wakes, and eddies.

Thirty commenters questioned the applicability, technical formulation, and use of the formula. The comments fall into eight categories discussed below:

A. Many commenters objected to the proposed formula because, in some cases, the use of the formula would define GEP stack height as less than two and one-half times the height of the source. This may require a source to perform a fluid modeling or field study to justify a stack height less than two and one-half times the height of the source. The commenters stated that Section 123 requires a source to justify its stack height only when it wishes to receive credit for a stack greater than two and one-half times the source height. We find, however, that Section 123 supports the use of the proposed formula. Section 123(c) defines GEP as that stack height necessary to avoid excessive concentrations. Section 123(c) also requires a demonstration to justify any GEP height which exceeds two and one-half times the height of structures. Section 123 does not prohibit us from requiring a demonstration to justify a GEP height at heights which are less than two and one-half times the source's height if we find that such a demonstration is needed to make an accurate determination of the stack height necessary to avoid excessive concentrations. As described above, allowing a source near a tall, thin structure to obtain credit for a stack two and one-half times the height of that structure would allow the source more credit than it needs to avoid excessive concentrations due to structure-induced downwash. Furthermore, no commenter presented any evidence to demonstrate that the proposed GEP formula does not accurately determine that stack height necessary to avoid excessive concentrations caused by structure-induced downwash.

B. Some electrical power industry commenters stated that the two and one-half times rule traditionally has been used to define the minimum, not maximum, stack height necessary to avoid downwash problems. Our review of stack height literature indicates that a stack height up to two and one-half times a structure height is sufficient to prevent downwash at most facilities. Moreover, we are not using the formula to set a limit on maximum stack height credit. Sources which wish to claim additional stack height credit may do so provided they demonstrate a need through fluid modeling or field studies.

C. One commenter suggested that additional credit should be given to avoid the effects of stack tip-included downwash. Stack tip downwash is created by the structure of the stack itself and affects emissions when the flow rate is well below the stack design flow rate. We believe that additional stack height credit for stack tip downwash is not necessary. Stack tip downwash effects can be reduced or eliminated by methods other than increasing stack height, such as redesigning stack flow parameters. Section 51.1(hh) of the proposed regulations defines manipulations of stack flow parameters which increase plume rise as "dispersion techniques." However, stack tip downwash can frequently be solved by manipulations which will not increase plume rise or affect the energy efficiency of the source. As general guidance is difficult to formulate, sources within stack tip downwash problems should consult a reviewing agency before manipulating any stack flow parameters in order to insure that they will not be held in violation of the Act's prohibition on the use of dispersion techniques.

D. Commenters also noted that the formula was based on structures of simple design and does not address either complex structures or sources which do not have specific building-like structures around their process units. We acknowledge that we have not investigated all possible combinations of structures. However, we have suggested methods for applying the formula to sources with complex structures. The technical support document discusses methods for applying the formula to multiple-tiered buildings or multiple-building facilities.

E. One commenter felt that we should include a 20 percent safety factor into the formula to insure that downwash is avoided. It is appropriate to include "safety factors," or margins for error when regulatory limits are based on theory in order to compensate for possible inaccuracies or overpredictions in the theory. However, the stack height formula is based on empirical data instead of theory. The formula accurately predicts the amount of stack height needed to prevent excessive concentrations due to downwash under a variety of meteorological conditions. No additional margin of safety is needed.

F. One commenter felt that the assumptions used in developing the formula were too conservative. As explained in response E, the formula is based on empirical data gathered from fluid modeling and field studies. The formula provides accurate representations of stack heights necessary to avoid excessive concentrations.

G. One commenter suggested that the formula should be based on aerodynamically efficient structures instead of traditional rectangular structures in order to induce the construction of pollution sources that would not need tall stacks to avoid structure-induced downwash. Although Section 123 gives us considerable discretion in defining GEP stack height, we feel that Congress would have provided a clear indication of its intent if it had wanted us to use Section 123 to promote radical changes in industrial design practices. We can find no indication of such intent in either the language of Section 123 or its legislative history. In the absence of a clear Congressional directive and a significant potential for emissions reductions,we have decided to base the GEP formula on traditional rectangular building designs.

H. One commenter argued that stack height should be measured from the point at which the source's process emissions enter the stack rather than from ground level. However, GEP formula height is based on the height of an external structure which interferes

with the flow of emissions once emitted from a stack. The height at which process emissions enter a stack does not affect the manner in which external structures interrupt the flow of stack emissions. Considerations of emission entry points are not relevant to a determination of GEP stack height based on the formula. In addition, it is easier to calculate the amount of stack height needed to prevent a structure from causing excessive concentrations if both the structure and the stack are measured from ground level.

2. *Definition of "In Existence"*—In the January 12, 1979 proposal we defined "in existence" as the actual physical height of a stack on December 31, 1970. Comments were received that argued the intent of Section 123 was to give full credit to the full stack height planned or projected to be constructed provided that a source had contracts for construction or commenced construction of its stack prior to December 31, 1970. Since the time of proposal, the Agency has reviewed the definition of "in existence." In this period, the Agency issued regulations to implement the visibility protection provisions of 169A of the Clean Air Act (45 FR 80084). In these regulations, "in existence" was defined in a manner similar to "commenced construction." (See definition of "commenced" in Section 169.) The Agency agrees that there was no Congressional intent to penalize sources which in good faith planned construction of plants before the Act was implemented. This means that plants which had commitments for construction before December 31, 1970 should be able to model their emissions based on the committed stack height.

Some commenters also claimed that the date for defining "in existence" should be August 7, 1977, which was the enactment date of the amendments which added Section 123 to the Clean Air Act. However, Section 123 clearly states that "in existence" refers to the date of enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 which was December 31, 1970.

Some confusion appears to have occurred about the fact of what was grandfathered by the term "in existence." The Act clearly states that the "stack height in existence,"not just the stack, is grandfathered. Therefore, a source which is replacing a stack for only old production units may build that new stack to the grandfathered height for those production units.

3. *Definition of Nearby*—In our January 1979 proposed regulations, we requested comments on the use of our definition of nearby in GEP determinations for both structures and terrain features. We intended the definition of "Nearby" to set a limit on the distance from a stack to a structure or terrain feature beyond which a source could not use that structure or terrain feature to claim stack height credit.

Some commenters requested that we extend the maximum distance for application of the formula. However, we did not receive any substantive technical support for this increase. We did receive comments arguing that giving any credit for stack heights based on nearby structures would encourage sources to place stacks near large structures. We believe that sources are not likely to manipulate structure size or placement solely for the purpose of increasing their stack height credits. The costs of building large new structures would discourage most sources from attempting such manipulations. Also, many new sources of emissions will be required to meet applicable new source performance standards under Section 111 of the Act, best available control technology under EPA's PSD program, or lowest achievable emission rate in nonattainment areas. After installing the emissions controls required by these programs, most sources should be able to meet their SIP emission limitations without a need for increased stack height credit. These new sources would have little motivation to manipulate structure sizes and locations. Accordingly, we have retained the proposed definition of "nearby" for structures. Sources cannot apply the formula to structures located at distances greater than 0.8 km (one-half mile) or 5 times the height or width of the structure, whichever is less. However, sources can conduct a fluid model or field study to ascertain the effect of more distant structures.

We also proposed to apply the same limitations to terrain features that cause downwash. Commenters indicated that several problems could result from applying these limits to terrain features. First, the boundaries of terrain features are not always distinct and easy to define. This makes it difficult to make precise measurements of distances from a source to a terrain feature and difficult to calculate a distance equivalent to five times the height or width of a terrain feature.

Second, commenters noted that some terrain features can cause downwash effects at distances greater than 0.8 km from a source. At the same time, other commenters pointed out that the leislative history of Section 123 indicates that Congress intended that only terrain features within 0.4 km (one-quarter mile) be used in calculating GEP height based on the formula. We decided to change the proposed rule to require any source wishing to claim stack height credit to prevent downwash, wakes, or eddies, caused by any terrain feature to demonstrate the existence of excessive concentrations in a fluid model or field study. These techniques allow a source to take into account the downwash effect of an entire terrain feature if it causes excessive concentrations. Any terrain feature which is close enough to a source to cause excessive concentrations must be considered a "nearby" feature.

4. *Definition of "Excessive Concentrations"*—During the comment period, arguments were made that the 40 percent change in concentration criterion was not fully supported by the technical support information. Individual commenter stated that the 40 percent criterion was too high or too low, but none provided data to support any different criterion.

The January 1979 proposed regulations also included in the definition of "excessive concentrations" a requirement that the downwash causes a violation of a NAAQS or a PSD increment. Some comments challenged this requirement. Commenters stated that when downwash occurs, high levels of pollutants contact the ground for very short periods of time. Little mixing of emissions with ambient air occurs before the emissions reach the ground. The ambient air quality standards and PSD increments are based on concentrations measured after pollutants have dispersed into the ambient air. These standards also measure average concentrations over varying times (from 1 hour to 1 year). The high pollutant concentrations of extremely short duration caused by downwash do not represent ambient air quality as measured by the NAAQS and PSD increments. We agree with the commenter's views and have deleted from the definition of "excessive concentrations" the requirements for a violation of a NAAQS or PSD increment.

5. *Definition of "Dispersion Technique"*—There was concern expressed in some comments that the broad definition of "dispersion technique" could lead to inconsistencies among the Regional Offices of EPA, the States, or local control agencies in applying the definition. We have provided guidance in the new regulations to help alleviate inconsistencies.

Some comments questioned the effect of the regulations on prescribed burning, a practice use particularly in forest

lands for clearing forest undergrowth. Similar practices and used in some areas to clear crop wastes. The Agency realizes that both of these types of burning are conducted on an intermittent basis when atmospheric conditions favor dispersion of emissions. However, prescribed buring is not used as an alterhative to constant emission controls. Therefore, we are not defining either prescribed burning or crop waste burning as a dispersion technique. In addition, we are working with the Department of Agriculture in establishing smoke management technique guidelines for prescribed burning to minimize air quality impacts. We hope these guidelines will be available in the near future.

One commenter noted that the DEP stack height formula defines a physical stack height but ignores plume rise produced by the heat and velocity of the exhaust gases. In large power plants, these factors produce an effective stack height much greater than the actual physical height. In addition, the comments correctly pointed out that the technical support document was based on studies which did not include plume rise. Fluid models and field studies take into account gas flow rates and temperature, in addition to stack height. Accordingly, they will take into account some plume rise in establishing the GEP stack height. We recognize that increased plume rise can reduce an emission limitation established by modeling. We have proposed to prohibit alterations of plume characteristics for the purpose of enhancing plume rise.

6. *Definition of "Emission Limitation"*—Commenters challenged the proposed requirement that opacity limits and equipment or fuel specifications must also be met on a constant basis. They stated that this phrase unlawfully expanded the definition of "emission limitation" contained in Section 302(k) of the Act. We agree that Section 302(k) does not specifically mention either opacity or equipment and fuel specifications. However, we find that other sections of the Clean Air Act which define emission limitations and dispersion techniques support our requirement. Section 302(m) specifically includes both equipment and fuel specifications in its definition of "means of emission limitation." Section 123 prohibits use of a dispersion technique to meet any SIP emission limitation. Opacity limitations are currently included in our SIP emission limitation requirements. See, for example, 40 CFR 51.19(c). We feel it is important to insure that opacity limits also are met on a continuous basis. This definition applies to all of 40 CFR Part 51. Accordingly, we have retained both of these requirements in our "emission limitation" definition.

7. *Impaction Issue*—Many of the comments requested us to allow a source located in complex terrain to obtain stack height credit if it can demonstrate that its stack emissions impact on an elevated terrain feature. Plume impaction (also known as plume impingement) occurs when a plume from a stack comes into contact with a terrain feature which is high enough to interrupt the plume before significant dispersion of the pollutants occurs. The nature of the air pollution problem created by plume impaction is similar to the problem created by downwash. In this proposal, we have adopted a policy for setting emission limitations at GEP stack height for plants subject to impaction problems. This method allows a source to use stack height to avoid impaction but not in setting an emission limitation. Once an emission limitation and a modeling stack height are determined by the proposed process, they would be used in determining all impacts of the source.

8. *Definition of "Immediate Vicinity"*—The January 1979 proposal did not define the "immediate vicinity" of a source. Some comments were received stating that such a definition is needed to limit the distance from the source within which a showing of excessive concentrations could be used to determine good engineering practice stack height. We feel that a specific definition is not necessary. The measurement of excessive concentrations is based on comparing predictions of maximum concentrations with and without the downwash-inducing structure or terrain. The ratio decreases rapidly when measuring the downwashed plume further from the source. Structures or terrain features located at great distances from a source will not produce a 40 percent difference in concentration. In addition, any demonstration of a 40 percent difference in concentrations indicates an actual downwash problem. A source should be able to obtain credit to avoid a downwash problem regardless of the distance from the source to the obstacle causing the problem. The introduction of an arbitrary limit on the distance for measuring excessive concentrations cannot be technically supported.

9. *Definition of a "Stack"*—Comments were received concerning the proposed definition of a "stack." All of the comments on this subject argued that flares are not designed to disperse polluants but for the release of heat during upset conditions. The comments also argued that the emmissions from flares are hard to measure due to the variability of the rate of flow and composition of the emissions stream. For these reasons, we have deleted flares from the definition of a "stack."

10. *Increasing Stack Height at Existing Sources*—The proposed regulations generally allow credit for the formula height to all sources. However, the reviewing authority had discretion to require a demonstration of downwash for a source raising its existing stack or rebuilding its stacks on existing units, even if the new height is equal to or less than the formula height. Comments were received stating that this provision could lead to inconsistencies in implementation of the regulations. Some commenters requested EPA to provide specific criteria to determine which sources would have to demonstrate a downwash problem instead of claiming credit for formula height. Most of these commenters favored the establishment of an automatic formula height credit for existing sources. However, two commenters argued that the language of Section 123 and the legislative history show that Congress did not intend that all sources should automatically get credit for the formula stack height. These commenters suggested that we require downwash demonstrations for all stack height credit increases requested by existing sources with stacks exceeding the *de minimis* height. We agree that inconsistencies could result, and we have established that the formula is the best determination of good engineering practice stack height based on nearby structures. Therefore, we have eliminated the review authority discretion to require a downwash demonstration if the stack is equal to or below the formula height.

11. *De Minimis Height*—We proposed a minimum GEP stack height of 30 meters (100 feet) which would automatically be granted to all sources in order to enable sources to release their emissions at levels high enough to avoid the turbulent atmosphere conditions commonly found near the earth's surface. We reviewed information which stated that the 30 meter review cutoff would (1) be basically meaningless since most sources can justify, by the formula, a stack height above 30 meters, generally in the range of approximately 65 meters, and (2) result in some inaccurate modeling of emissions at smaller sources since current modeling may not be accurate for emissions released at less than 50 meters above ground level. Recognizing these problems, we

determined that we should raise the de minimis stack height to 65 meters (213 feet). We have evaluated the potential for additional sulfate formation and transport from stacks in the 30 to 65 meter height range. While it is true that additional stack height can increase sulfate formation and transport, we found that no significant increase in sulfate formation will result from any increase in the de minimis height from 30 to 65 meters. A copy of the report prepared on this subject is available in Docket No. A–79–01. In addition, a review of EPA's National Emissions Data System shows that only approximately 3 percent of the total stationary sources had stacks over 65 meters and that these sources emitted 70 percent of the sulfur dioxide emitted by stationary sources.

12. *Regulatory Impact*—We prepared a draft regulatory impact paper in July of 1978 for the proposed stack height regulations. This paper was limited to an investigation of the impact on the electric power generating industry. Several of the comments received on the proposed regulations took issue with the methods and assumptions of that analysis. The major comments were: (1) that the assessment for GEP stack height at the affected source did not sufficiently take into account the correct building size of local terrain, (2) that the analysis did not look at all industry groups, and (3) that the economic effects on the power industry were underestimated. We decided to investigate the effects of the regulation in more detail. Another regulatory impact report and the two supporting documents were included in Docket A–79–01 in April 1981. We first determined which industry categories would be affected by the final regulations. We found that almost the entire impact would be felt by the electric power generating industry so we used that industry as the basis for economic impact study. Structure heights and terrain configuration vary widely from plant to plant, so no individual plant could serve as a reliable model for estimating an average GEP stack height for all plants. The study, completed in April 1981, used actual power plant building information to generate GEP formula heights. This study was part of the technical documents released for public comment on May 1, 1981 at 46 FR 24596. We prepared a detailed response to comments received on this report which is included in Docket No. A–79–01.

We did not consider terrain in this study because we could not obtain accurate data on terrain conditions near existing power plants. However, we do not believe that terrain considerations will increase compliance costs. Sources with terrain downwash problems can perform fluid modeling or field studies to justify additional stack height credit. Sources with terrain impaction problems will be able to use existing stack height above GEP to model their air quality impacts. If they still have an impaction problem at full actual stack height with the GEP determined stack height emission limitation, the source must reduce its emissions further or construct a taller stack to avoid the impaction problem. The use of a taller stack would not change the GEP-determined emission limitation. The source also has the option of monitoring the impaction point to check on the modeled prediction. In no case may the emission limitation be less restrictive than the limitation shown to be needed to avoid NAAQS or PSD increment violations at the GEP stack height with terrain limited to the GEP stack height. This assures all sources an equal assessment of pollution control.

The Agency prepared a final regulatory impact evaluation based on these newly proposed regulations and information furnished by commenters during the comment period on technical documents. The major change to the impact assessment involved reviewing plants under the new definition of "in existence" which reduces the number of plants that are subject to the regulation. We have also increased the costs to reflect 1981 dollars. The comments on the April 1981 report stated that the cost assessments should be based on the projected GEP–SIP emission further reduced by 20 percent to account for sulfur variability. The Cramer ratio is conservative for noncomplex terrain and since the assumption was made that the current SIP just meets the NAAQS, a further reduction of 20 percent in the GEP–SIP may be overly conservative. However, costs were developed based on this further reduction, and they are part of a sensitivity analysis in the "Impact Assessment Report for the Reproposed Stack Heights Regulations" (July 1981). The economic effect of terrain impaction ws not considered in the April 1981 assessment. The newly proposed regulations allow for the use of stack height to avoid this problem and no further review is necessary.

The costs for purchase of lower sulfur coal at the potentially affected power plants is expected to be $44 million per year.

13. *Fluid Modeling*—These regulations require, in some cases, that fluid modeling or field studies be used to demonstrate the stack height needed to avoid downwash at a source. We received comments stating that fluid modeling facilities are not readily available and that sources need a significant increase in permitting time to perform a fluid model study. In response to this comment, we reviewed the availability of fluid modeling facilities. This review is included in the Docket as a memorandum entitled "Fluid Model Facilities for GEP Stack Height Studies," dated July 8, 1980. We determined that while fluid modeling facilities are less readily available than computer modeling facilities, they are reasonably available. Also, most sources will not need to perform fluid modeling. The fluid modeling requirement is only for sources that wish to have a stack height above the formula height. More importantly, we feel that fluid modeling and field studies are the most reliable means available to demonstrate the existence of excessive concentrations due to downwash.

Commenters also argued that fluid modeling measurements may be subject to error. We realize that any modeling is subject to error; however, because complex downwash flow patterns are not predictable by computer simulation, fluid modeling and field studies are the best means to determine GEP stack height.

14. *State Resource Limitations*—Comments from States on the proposed regulations indicated that States would have difficulties meeting the requirements for reviewing emission limitations due to limited resources. The increase in the de minimis stack height has reduced this burden by eliminating all review for sources with stack heights below 65 meters. States will still need to review fluid modeling and field study reports which will require specialized personnel. Our fluid modeling guidelines will assist the States in their calculations. In addition, case-by-case assistance will be available for evaluating field studies.

The requirement for providing a public hearing review of all stack height demonstrations using fluid modeling or field studies can be fulfilled by incorporating stack height review into any public hearing on a permit or SIP revision. The hearing requirement will generally not place an ad. 'ional burden on the State since most current regulations require States to provide opportunity for public comment on most permits and all SIP revisions.

15. *Economic and Technological Infeasibility*—The proposed regulations contained language that required sources to comply with the rule even

where the source faced economic and technological problems. The Supreme Court held that, in general, Congress did not intend EPA to consider economic and technical feasibility problems in approving State Implementation Plans or plan revisions.[2] The inclusion of the wording referencing this in the proposed regulations was superfluous. Thus we have deleted the wording concerning economic and technological infeasibility. However, we will not approve a SIP revision allowing a source to use dispersion techniques even where the use of constant controls is economically or technologically infeasible.

16. *Exemption of BACT, RACT, and LAER Sources*—Comments were received that request us to exempt from the stack height credit limitations sources required by the new source review rules, or nonattainment area rules to install control technology meeting best available control technology (BACT), lowest achievable emission rate, (LAER), and reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements. The commenters argued that since a source subject to any of these requirements would have to install the most stringent emission controls possible, it should receive unlimited stack height credit. Section 123 makes no provision for such an exception. The Clean Air Act clearly requires sources to meet both GEP limits and the emission requirements of BACT, LAER and RACT. Most sources meeting these emission requirements and not having impaction problems will not need stack height credits above their formula stack height to meet ambient standards or PSD increments.

17. *Scaling Factors for Large Facilities*—One comment mentioned that the proposed formula is biased towards very large structures. The comment stated that a large structure which receives credit up to the formula height would get a proportionally higher stack height credit than a smaller source. However, large structures need higher stack height credits. The disturbance of air flow around a structure is related to the size of the structure. It should be also noted that the GEP formula is not just related to height. If a source is very tall, but thin, the formula equates to the height of the source plus one and one-half times the width of the source. Finally, the economic constraints of building excessively large structures just for the purpose of obtaining increased stack height credit help to limit the abuse of the formula.

18. *Exemption for Odor Emission Sources*—Three comments were received requesting that the GEP stack height credit limitations not apply to sources that have strong odorous emissions. The Act does not provide for the establishment of controls based solely on odors. Any source which emits only an odorous substance which is not one of the pollutants regulated under the Act would not be subject to GEP stack height constraints. Any source which emits a pollutant regulated under the Act must comply with the Act's ban on dispersion techniques even if the substance also happens to have a strong odor. Section 123 contains no exceptions for odorous emissions.

19. *Impact on the Bubble Concept*—We have established, in another notice (44 FR 71780, December 11, 1979) the concept of considering only the net changes in all emissions from a source for the purpose of computing emissions decreases or increases. This concept allows a source to place controls where they will be the most cost effective. Comments were received which claimed that limiting stack height would inhibit a source's ability to trade off emissions from various production units. However, trade-off situations are not exempt from the requirement to use constant emission controls. Therefore, we cannot support any exemption from the GEP requirement for sources in a trade-off situation.

20. *Hawaiian Exemption*—One commenter petitioned for an exemption from the requirements of Section 123 for sources in Hawaii due to their unique air quality situation. The Act does not provide for any particular exemptions. Therefore, the Agency does not exempt any State from these requirements.

21. *Issues Beyond the Scope of the Regulation*—A comment was received concerning the definition of a local air pollution control agency as it appears in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 Part 51. Although today's action modifies Part 51, it does not address this definition. We will review this definition in future rulemaking.

[2] See Union Electric v. EPA, 427 U.S. 246(1976); rehearing denied 249 U.S. 873(1977).

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AGENCY PUBLICATION ON ASSIGNED DAYS OF THE WEEK

The following agencies have agreed to publish all documents on two assigned days of the week (Monday/Thursday or Tuesday/Friday).

This is a voluntary program. (See OFR NOTICE 41 FR 32914, August 6, 1976.)

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS		DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/FNS		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/FNS
DOT/FAA	USDA/REA		DOT/FAA	USDA/REA
DOT/FHWA	USDA/OPM		DOT/FHWA	USDA/OPM
DOT/FRA	LABOR		DOT/FRA	USDA/LABOR
DOT/MA	HHS/FDA		DOT/MA	MSPB/FDA
DOT/NHTSA			DOT/NHTSA	
DOT/RSPA			DOT/RSPA	
DOT/SLSDC			DOT/SLSDC	
DOT/UMTA			DOT/UMTA	
CSA			CSA	

Documents normally scheduled for publication on a day that will be a Federal holiday will be published the next work day following the holiday. Comments on this program are still invited.

Comments should be submitted to the Day-of-the-Week Program Coordinator, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408.

REMINDERS

The "reminders" below identify documents that appeared in issues of the **Federal Register** 15 days or more ago. Inclusion or exclusion from this list has no legal significance.

Deadlines for Comments on Proposed Rules for the Week of October 11 through October 17, 1981

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Marketing Service—

47799 9–30–81 / Handling of Almonds grown in California; administrative rules governing quality control; comments by 10–16–81

45323 9–11–81 / Lemons grown in California and Arizona, minimum size requirements; comments by 10–13–81

45542 9–11–81 / Milk in the Alabama-West Florida Marketing Area; proposed marketing agreement and order; comments by 10–13–81

Commodity Credit Corporation—

41487 8–17–81 / Processed agricultural commodities; standards for approval of dry and cold storage warehouses for processed agricultural commodities, extracted honey and bulk oils; comments by 10–16–81

Food and Nutrition Service—

40764 8–11–81 / Food stamp administrative grants provisions; comments by 10–13–81

Forest Service—

40706 8–11–81 / Timber management planning provisions; comments by 10–13–81

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

45968 9–16–81 / Foreign fisheries; Bering Sea and Northwest Pacific; comments by 10–16–81

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary—

45368 9–11–81 / Education of handicapped children in the DOD dependents schools; comments by 10–13–81

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

46142 9–17–81 / Utah; high-cost gas produced from tight formations; comments by 10–13–81

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

45378 9–11–81 / Approval and promulgation of implementation plans, Connecticut revisions; comments by 10–13–81

41814 8–18–81 / Approval and promulgation of State implementation plans; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin; comments by 10–17–81

45157 9–10–81 / Approval and promulgation of State implementation plans; Arkansas; prevention of significant deterioration regulations; comments by 10–13–81

45162 9–10–81 / Glyphosate; tolerance; comments by 10–13–81

45160 9–10–81 / Revisons of Delaware air quality plans; comments by 10–13–81

45381 9–11–81 / Revision of Pennsylvania State implementation plan; comments by 10–13–81

45159 9–10–81 / Revision of State implementation plan; Virginia; comments by 10–13–81

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

37923 7–23–81 / Amendment to permit increased antenna height to Class A FM commercial broadcast stations in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; reply comments by 10–15–81

48733 10–2–81 / Bell System Procurement practices; comments by 10–15–81

37920 7–23–81 / FM broadcast station, Delhi, La.; changes in table of assignment; reply comments by 10–13–81

42703 8–24–81 / FM broadcast stations in Greenfield and Springfield, Mo.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–13–81

42701 8–24–81 / FM broadcast stations in Hudson and Adrian, Mich., and Swanton, Ohio; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–13–81

42474 8–21–81 / FM broadcast station in Hilo, Hawaii; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–13–81

46147 9–17–81 / FM broadcast stations in Natchitoches, La.; changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 10–13–81

[*See also* 46 FR 37058, 7–17–81]

42475 8–21–81 / FM broadcast station in Petosky, Mich.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–13–81

42477 8–21–81 / FM broadcast station in Redding, Calif.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–13–81

42483 8–21–81 / FM broadcast stations in Truth or Consequences, N. Mex.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–13–81

46147 9–17–81 / Future role of television translators and low-power television broadcasting; comments by 10–13–81
[*See also* 46 FR 42478, 8–21–81]

40899 8–13–81 / Policy regarding character qualifications in broadcast licensing; reply comments by 10–16–81

37927 7–23–81 / Release, allocation, assignments, and criteria for use of the remaining 250 channels in the 800 MHz private land mobile reserve band; reply comments by 10–14–81

41534 8–17–81 / TV broadcast station in Barstow, Calif.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–13–81

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

41080 8–14–81 / Trade regulation rule: labeling and advertising of home insulation; comments by 10–13–81

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Food and Drug Administration—

42470 8–21–81 / Prescription drug products; patient package insert requirements; comments by 10–15–81

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

43721 8–31–81 / Certificate to construct, acquire or operate railroad lines; application procedures for a certificate to construct, acquire or operate railroad lines; comments by 10–15–81

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Prisons Bureau—

43812 8–31–81 / Control, custody, care, treatment and instructing of inmates; comments by 10–16–81

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary—

41438 8–14–81 / Practice before the Board of Service Contract Appeals; comments by 10–13–81

41428 8–14–81 / Rules of practice for administrative proceedings enforcing labor standards in Federal and federally assisted construction contracts and Federal service contracts; comments by 10–13–81

Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration—

41456 8–14–81 / Labor standards provisions applicable to contracts covering federally financed and assisted construction (also labor standards provisions applicable to nonconstruction contracts subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act); comments by 10–13–81

41444 8–14–81 / Procedures for predetermination of wage rates; comments by 10–13–81

41380 8–14–81 / Service Contract Act; Labor standards for Federal Service Contracts; comments by 10–13–81

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

45365 9–11–81 / Description of office, disclosure of official records; availability of information, promulgation of regulations; comments by 10–12–81

POSTAL SERVICE

45787 9–15–81 / Northern Mariana Islands; mail security; comments by 10–15–81

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

44775 9–8–81 / Recordkeeping by brokers and dealers; comments by 10–12–81

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

41523 8–17–81 / Business loan policy for small business lending companies; comments by 10–16–81

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

39460 8–3–81 / Operational visibility from navigational bridge of commercial vessels operating in U.S. water; comments by 10–12–81

43701 8–31–81 / Safety zone; vicinity Bascule Bridge, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; comments by 10–15–81

Federal Aviation Administration—

40646 8–10–81 / Certification: pilot and flight instructors; proposed amendment of instrument rating requirements; comments by 10–12–81

40529 8–10–81 / Need requirement and fees for certification of foreign airmen and air agencies; comments by 10–12–81

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

45785 9–15–81 / Disclosure of loan guaranty information; comments by 10–15–81

Deadlines for Comments on Proposed Rules for the Week of October 18 through October 24, 1981

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Marketing Service—

47588 9–29–81 / Milk in the Memphis, Tennessee; Fort Smith, Arkansas; and Central Arkansas Marketing Areas; comments by 10–19–81

42487 8–21–81 / Establishment of United States Standards for grades of canned celery; comments by 10–20–81

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—

46784 9–22–81 / Harry S Truman Animal Import Center, importation of certain animals; comments by 11–23–81

42438 8–21–81 / Mediterranean fruit fly; designation of additional areas in Hillsborough Co., Fla., as regulated areas; emergency regulation; comments by 10–20–81

Food Safety and Quality Service—

42487 8–21–81 / Establishment of United States standards for grades for canned celery; comments by 10–20–81

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

38930 7–30–81 / Tariffs; sum of segments fares; permission to use rather than higher through fare; reply comments by 10–19–81

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

44203 9–3–81 / Tanner crab off Alaska; fishery management plan; comments by 10–19–81

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

42463 8–21–81 / Large traders reporting requirements; routine filing of series '03 reports; comments by 10–20–81

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary—

42876 8–25–81 / Discharge Review Boards; procedures and standards; comments by 10–18–81

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission—

47239 9–25–81 / High-cost gas produced from tight formations; Colorado; comments by 10–21–81

39445 8–3–81 / Inclusion of construction work in progress for public utilities; reply comments by 10–23–81

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

48720 10–2–81 / Benomyl; tolerances; comments by 10–19–81

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

32888 6–25–81 / Amateur radio service provisions; reply comment period extended to 10–21–81
[*See also* 45 FR 83592; 12–19–80]

44793 9–8–81 / Amendment of the Commission's rules to reclassiy coin-operated electronic games From Class B to Class A Computing Devices; reply comments by 10–20–81

43204 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Bismarck, N. Dak; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–19–81

43215 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Blakely, Ga.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

39629 8–4–81 / FM broadcast station in Brookville and Versailles, Ind.; changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 10–19–81

43203 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Cape Coral, Fla.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–19–81

39627 8–4–81 / FM broadcast station in Carnelian Bay and South Lake Tahoe, Calif., changes in table of assignments; reply comments by 10–19–81

44008 9–2–81 / FM broadcast station in Cheney, Grand Coulee, and Spokane, Wash.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–19–81

43202 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Durant, Okla.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–19–81

43201 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Ellijay Ga.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–19–81

43209 8–27–81 / FM broadcast stations in Goose Creek, S.C.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

43208 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Kodiak, Ala.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

43212 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Kremmling, Colo.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–19–81

43207 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Las Vegas, Nev.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

43216 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Leoti, Kans.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–19–81

43206 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Naknek, Ala.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

43212 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Riverton, Wyo.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

43217 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Virginia Beach Va.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

44019 9–2–81 / FM broadcast station in Winamac, Ind.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

43210 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station in Woodstock VA.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

43715 8–31–81 / FM broadcast station; changes in table of assignments; Fairfield, Tx.; comments by 10–20–81

43717 8–31–81 / FM broadcast station; changes in table of assignments; Fairmont, W.Va.; comments by 10–19–81

43712 8–31–81 / FM broadcast station; changes in table of assignments; Palm Springs, Ca.; comments by 10–20–81

43714 8–31–81 / FM broadcast station; changes in table of assignments; Williston and Micanopx, Fla.; comments by 10–20–81

43211 8–27–81 / FM broadcast station Sidney, Nebr.; changes in table of assignments; comments by 10–20–81

39185 7–31–81 / Inland expansion of non-government radiolocation in the 420–450 MHz frequency band including use of spread spectrum technology; reply comments by 10–21–81

43709 8–31–81 / Operation of computing equipment prior to certification or verification; reply comments by 10–19–81

47243 9–25–81 / Policy regarding character qualifications in broadcast licensing; reply comments by 10–23–81

44790 9–8–81 / Request to exempt medical diagnostic equipment from the commissions rules; reply comments by 10–20–81

47801 9–30–81 / Revision to permit inland assignment of frequencies in a certain MHz band for non-government radiolocation; comments extended to 10–21–81

See also [16 FR 39185, 7–31–81]

46148 9–17–81 / Rule changes or deregulation in the field of medical emergency communications; comments by 10–23–81

See also [46 FR 38390, 7–27–81]

37916 7–23–81 / TV auxiliary broadcast pickup stations on a secondary basis, allocating a certain frequency band; reply comment by 10–19–81

43716 8–31–81 / TV broadcast station; changes in table of assignments; Alvin, Tx.; comments by 10–20–81

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

42681 8–24–81 / Tomy Corp.; prohibited trade practices; consent agreement with analysis to aid public comment; comments by 10–23–81

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Food and Drug Administration—

46314 9–18–81 / Antibiotic drugs; rifampim capsules; comments by 10–19–81

46311 9–18–81 / Antibiotic drugs; updating and technical changes; comments by 10–19–81

46795 9–22–81 / Food for human consumption, indirect food additives; comments by 10–22–81

Health Care Financing Administration—

42698 8–24–81 / Medicaid Programs; authorization for intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICFs/MR) to negotiate revisions to their 1977 plans of correction for Life Safety Code, living, dining and therapy area deficiencies under certain circumstances; comments by 10–23–81

42669 8–24–81 / Medicare and medicaid programs; reimbusement for clinical laboratory services (final rule; comments by 10–23–81

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Fish and Wildlife Service—

46605 9–21–81 / Disposal of forfeited or abandoned property; comments by 10–21–81

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office—

46744 9–21–81 / Procedures for regulatory and small operator assistance program; financial assistance; comments by 10–21–81

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

44013 9–2–81 / Motor carriers; lease and interchange of vehicles; comments by 10–19–81

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Attorney General Office—

46968 9–23–81 / Rewards provisions under the Atomic Weapons and Special Nuclear Materials Rewards Act; comments by 10–23–81

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

46587 9–21–81 / Emergency planning and preparedness for production and utilization facilities; comments by 10–21–81

41786 8–18–81 / Financial qualifications; domestic licensing of production and utilization facilities; comments by 10–19–81

38081 7–24–81 / Licensing requirements for land disposal of radioactive waste; comments by 10–22–81

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

62418 9–19–80 / Confidential treatment procedures under the Freedom of Information Act; comments by 10–19–81

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

44779 9–8–81 / Anchorage grounds, port of New York and vicinity; comments by 10–23–81

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION—

46569 9–21–81 / Security control of air traffic; revocation of Panama Canal Air Defense identification zone; comments by 10–21–81

12278 8–20–81 / Summary of petitions received and dispositions of petitions denied; comments by 10–19–81

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—

19947 9–2–81 / Crash worthiness rating provisions; comment period extended to 10–22–81

[*See also* 46 FR 7025, 1–22–81]

46604 9–21–81 / Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; fields of direct view; comments by 10–21–81

Research and Special Programs Administration—

45652 9–14–81 / Carriage of tear gas devices aboard aircraft; extension of comment period; comments by 10–19–81

47091 9–24–81 / Enforcement procedures and related miscellaneous proposals; comments by 10–22–81

37951 7–23–81 / Petition submitted by International Association of Fire Chiefs for removal of requirements for display of EMPTY placards on tank cars; comments by 10–20–81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Internal Revenue Service—

42286 8–20–81 / Mortgage subsidy bonds; outlines of oral comments by 10–23–81

Next Week's Meetings

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF UNITED STATES

47244 9–25–81 / Informal Action Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–15–81

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Science and Education Administration—

48734 10–2–81 / Food and Agricultural Science Joint Council, Executive Committee, Arlington, VA. (open), 10–14–81

48734 10–2–81 / Food and Agricultural Sciences Joint Council, Arlington, Va. (open), 10–14 through 10–16–81

ARTS AND HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION

47134 9–24–81 / National Council on the Arts, Special Projects Panel, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–13 through 10–16–81

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

48277 10–1–81 / Maine Advisory Committee, Portland, Maine (open), 10–17–81

45789 9–15–81 / Massachusetts Advisory Committee, Boston, Mass. (open), 10–14–81

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Census Bureau—

47106 9–24–81 / Census Advisory Committee of the American Economic Association, Suitland, Md. (closed), 10–16–81

International Trade Administration—

47809 9–30–81 / President's Export Council, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–15–81

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—

46154 9–17–81 / Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, Philadelphia, Pa. (open), 10–14 and 10–15–81

Office of the Secretary—

43732 8–31–81 / National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program, Gaithersburg, Md. (open), 10–13 and 10–14–81

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Army Department—

47650 9–29–81 / Army Science Board, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10–15 and 10–16–81

47650 9–29–81 / New Orleans East, Inc., New Orleans, La. (open), 10–14–81

44029 9–2–81 / United States Army Medical Research and Development Advisory Panel, Bacterial Diseases Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–15 and 10–16–81

44029 9–2–81 / United States Army Medical Research and Development Advisory Panel, Parasitic Diseases Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–14–81

Office of the Secretary—

46376 9–18–81 / Defense Science Board, Application of High Technology to Ground Forces Task Force, Fort Lewis, Wash. (closed), 10–7–81 rescheduled for 10–17–81

[*See also* 46 FR 45011, 9–9–81]

42327 8–20–81 / Wage Committee, Wash., D.C. (closed), 10–13–81

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

48285 10–1–81 / Women's Educational Programs National Advisory Council, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–15 and 10–16–81

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Western Area Power Administration—

47293 9–25–81 / Power marketing plan, Sacramento, Calif. (open), 10–15–81

[Originally published at 46 FR 41547, 8–17–81]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47490 9–28–81 / Marine Services Radio Technical Commission, Universal Marine Radiotelephone Compatibility, Special Committee No. 79 and Executive Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–14 and 10–15–81

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

47108 9–24–81 / Washington, D.C. (open), 10–13–81

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration—

47013 9–23–81 / National Advisory Bodies, Rockville, Md. (partially open), 10–14 through 10–17–81

Centers for Disease Control—

42769 8–24–81 / Immunization Practices Advisory Committee, Atlanta, Ga. (open), 10–14 and 10–15–81

46002 9–16–81 / Mine Health Research Advisory Committee, Rockville, Md. (open), 10–13 and 10–14–81

47491 9–28–81 / Reye Syndrome Work Group, Atlanta, Ga. (open), 10–14–81

Food and Drug Administration—

45199 9–10–81 / Aging, National Advisory Council on, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–14 through 10–16–81

43884 9–1–81 / Chemical Pathology Study Section, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–13 through 10–15–81

43884 9–1–81 / Metallobiochemistry Study Section, Georgetown, D.C. (partially open), 10–15 through 10–17–81

45815 9–15–81 / Miscellaneous Internal Drug Products Panel, Rockville and Bethesda, Md. (open), 10–16 and 10–17–81

43884 9–1–81 / Molecular and Cellular Biophysics Study Section, Georgetown, D.C. (partially open), 10–16 through 10–18–81

46679 9–21–81 / Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke National Advisory Council, and Subcommittee, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–14, 10–15 and 10–16–81

41567 8–17–81 / Neurological Disorders Program—Project Review B Committee, Los Angeles, Calif. (partially open), 10–16 through 10–18–81

47305 9–25–81 / Research Resources National Advisory Council, Bethesda, Md. (partially open), 10–15 and 10–16–81

45815 9–15–81 / Surgical and Rehabilitation Devices Panel, Orthopedic Device Section, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–14–81

Public Health Service—

47870 9–30–81 / National Advisory Bodies, Health Services Research Review Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–15 and 10–16–81

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Land Management Bureau—

44514 9-4-81 / Dickinson District Advisory Council, Dickinson, N. Dak. (open), 10-15 and 10-16-81

46840 9-22-81 / Medford District Advisory Council, Medford, Oreg. (open), 10-16-81

44291 9-3-81 / Montana and North Dakota environmental impact statements:

Wibaux, Mont. (open) 10-13-81

Killdeer, N. Dak. (open), 10-14-81

Dickinson, N. Dal. (open) 10-15-81

44064 9-2-81 / Pinson Grazing Management environmental impact statement, Beryl, Utah (open), 10-14-81

44064 9-2-81 / Pinyon Grazing Management environmental impact statement, Cedar City, Utah (open), 10-15-81

44064 9-2-81 / Pinyon Grazing Management environmental impact statement, Milford, Utah (open), 10-13-81

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

46704 9-21-81 / Environmental Biology Advisory Committee, Subcommittee on Systematic Biology, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10-15 and 10-16-81

46237 9-17-81 / Physiology, Cellular and Molecular Biology Advisory Committee, Cell Biology Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10-14 through 10-16-81

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

47512 9-28-81 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, DOE Response Working Group Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10-14-81

47512 9-28-81 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, Floating Nuclear Plant Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10-13-81

47513 9-28-81 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, Regulatory Activities Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10-14-81

47513 9-28-81 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Washington, D.C. (open), 10-13-81

48349 10-1-81 / Reactor Safeguards Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10-15 through 10-17-81

STATE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary—

47161 9-24-81 / International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, Committee to United States National Section, Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10-15 and 10-16-81

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Coast Guard—

47522 9-28-81 / Ship Structure Committee, New York, N.Y. (open), 10-15-81

Federal Aviation Administration—

43789 8-31-81 / Forecasting and Planning Review Conference, Arlington, Va. (open), 10-13 and 10-14-81

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—

45237 9-10-81 / Safety-related defect, Washington, D.C., 10-16-81

59246 9-8-80 / Second International Automative Fuel Economy Research Conference, Rome, Italy, 10-12 through 10-16-81

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Internal Revenue Service—

46036 9-16-81 / Art Print Advisory Panel, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10-14-81

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

47170 9-24-81 / Education Allowances Station Committee, Nashville, Tenn., 10-16-81

47524 9-28-81 / Medical Research Service Merit Review Boards, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Calif. and Chicago, Ill. (partially open), October and November dates

46463 9-18-81 / Wage Committee, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10-15-81

Next Week's Hearings

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Secretary—

47090 9-24-81 / Education of handicapped children in DOD dependents schools, Alexandria, Va. 10-15 and 10-16-81

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

45672 9-14-81 / Oil gas operations on Outer Continental Shelf off southern California, Santa Barbara, Calif., 10-16-81

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office—

46744 9-21-81 / Procedures for Regulatory and Small Operator Assistance Program; Financial Assistance, Washington, D.C., 10-13-81

INTERNTIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

45222 9-10-81 / Certain steel rod treating apparatus and components, Washington, D.C., 10-14-81

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

39719 8-4-81 / Proposed Comprehensive Plan amendment, Harrisburg, Pa., 10-15-81

List of Public Laws

Last Listing October 6, 1981

This is a continuing list of public bills from the current session of Congress which have become Federal laws. The text of laws is not published in the **Federal Register** but may be ordered in individual pamphlet form (referred to as "slip laws") from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (telephone 202-275-3030).

S.J. Res. 78 / Pub. L. 97-52—To provide for the designation of October 2, 1981, as "American Enterprise Day" (Oct. 2, 1981; 95 Stat. 959) Price: $1.50

S.J. Res. 103 / Pub. L. 97-53—To authorize and request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating the seven calendar days beginning October 4, 1981, as "National Port Week". (Oct. 2, 1981; 95 Stat. 960) Price: $1.50

Documents Relating to Federal Grant Programs

This is a list of documents relating to Federal grant programs which were published in the **Federal Register** during the previous week.

DEADLINES FOR COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RULES

48092 9-30-81 / ED—Funds for the improvement of postsecondary education; assistance awards; comments by 11-16-81

48582 10-1-81 / HHS/Secretary—Block Grant Programs (interim final rule); comments by 11-30-81

APPLICATIONS DEADLINES

48741 10-2-81 / Commerce/MBDA—Financial assistance applications under Portfolio Growth Program, apply by 11-17-81

MEETINGS

47870 9-30-81 / HHS/HSA—Maternal and Child Health Research Grants Review Committee, Rockville, Md. (partially open), 11-18 and 11-19-81

47870 9-30-81 / HHS/PHS—National Advisory Bodies, Health Services Research Review Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10-15 and 10-16-81

47870 9–30–81 / HHS/PHS—National Advisory Bodies, Health Services Developmental Grants Review Subcommittee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–22 and 10–23–81

47870 9–30–81 / HHS/PHS—National Advisory Bodies, Health Care Technology Study Section, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–26 and 10–27–81

48346 10–1–81 / NSF—Atmospheric Sciences Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–19, 10–20, and 10–21–81

38347 10–1–81 / NSF—Behavioral and Neural Sciences, Advisory Committee for, Subcommittee on Psychobiology, Washington, D.C. (partially open), 10–29 and 10–30–81

48347 10–1–81 / NSF—Physics Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C. (open), 10–22 through 10–24–81

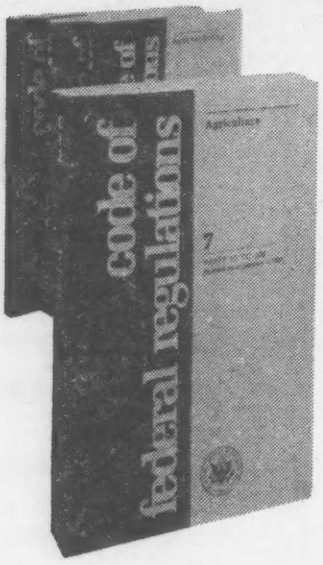
48347 10–1–81 / NSF—Physiology, Cellular, and Molecular Biology, Advisory Committee for, Subcommittee on Molecular Biology, Group A, Washington, D.C. (closed), 10–22 and 10–23–81

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

48323 10–1–81 / HHS/PHS—First-year student enrollment decreases for health professions schools; health professions construction grants, loan guarantees and interest subsidies

48592 10–1–81 / HHS/Secretary—Block Grant Implementation; Revocation of categorical health grant regulations

47511 9–28–81 / LSC consideration of application by Native Hawaiian Legal Corp.; comments requested



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